


```
105: void WifiScanner::TryLog(Dot11Frame * frm) {
106:     if (is_logging_ &&
107:         logger_ &&
108:         !frm->discard() &&
```



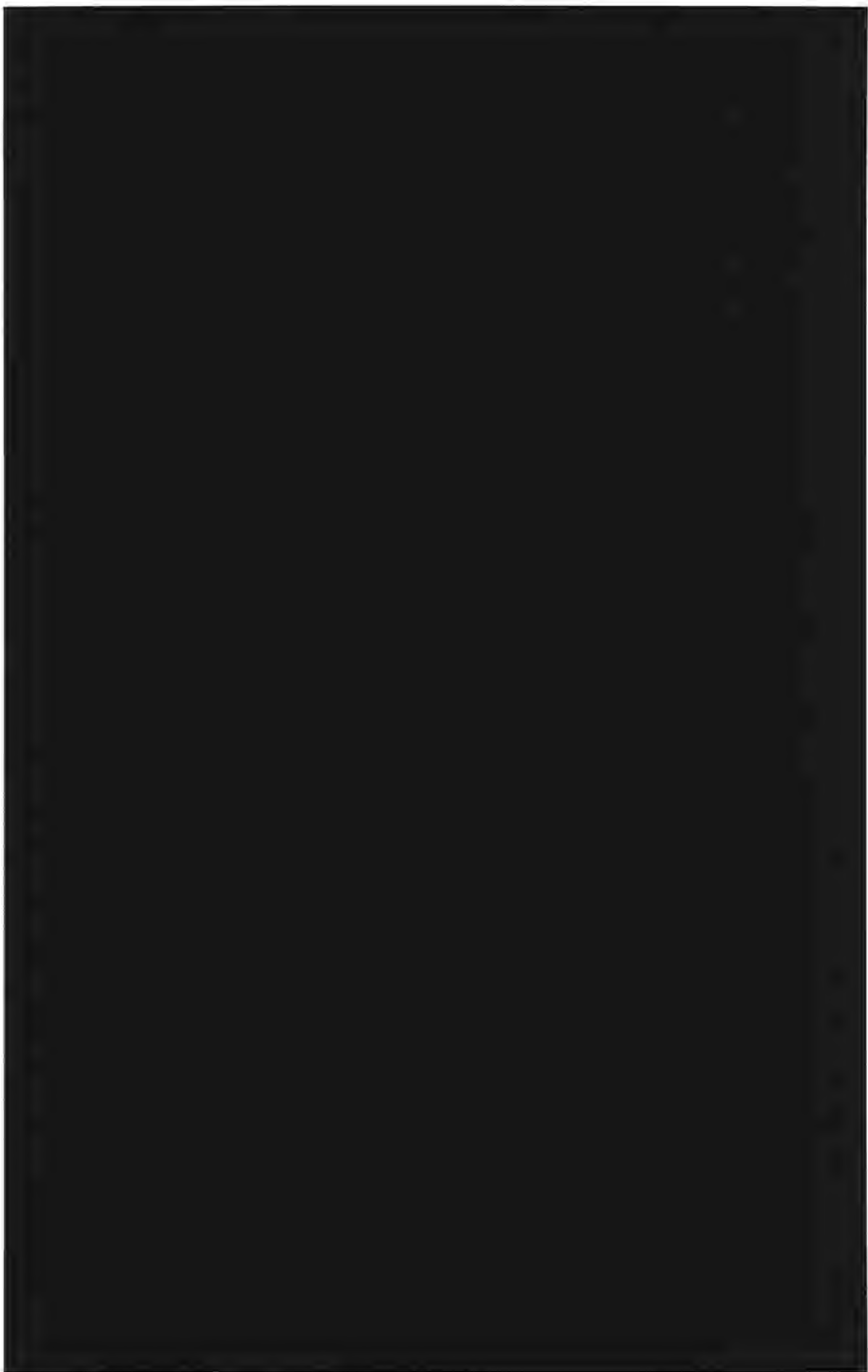
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105: void WifiScanner::TryLog(Dot11Frame * frm) {  
106:     if (is_logging_ &&  
107:         logger_ &&  
108:         !frm->discard()) &&
```

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```
109:     (logger->Write(frm))  
110:     LOG(ERROR) << "Error writing to log";  
111: }
```

```
114: if (!parser->Parse(frm)) {  
115:     LOG(ERROR) << "Error parsing frame: " << frm->ShortDebugString();
```



















the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased from 10.5 million to 13.5 million (1990–2000) (Office for National Statistics 2001).

There is a growing awareness of the need to address the health care needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (2000) has set out a vision for the future of health care for older people, and the National Institute for Clinical Excellence (NICE) (2001) has published guidance on the management of common conditions in older people. The Department of Health (2000) also published a report on the health care needs of older people, which identified a number of key areas for action.

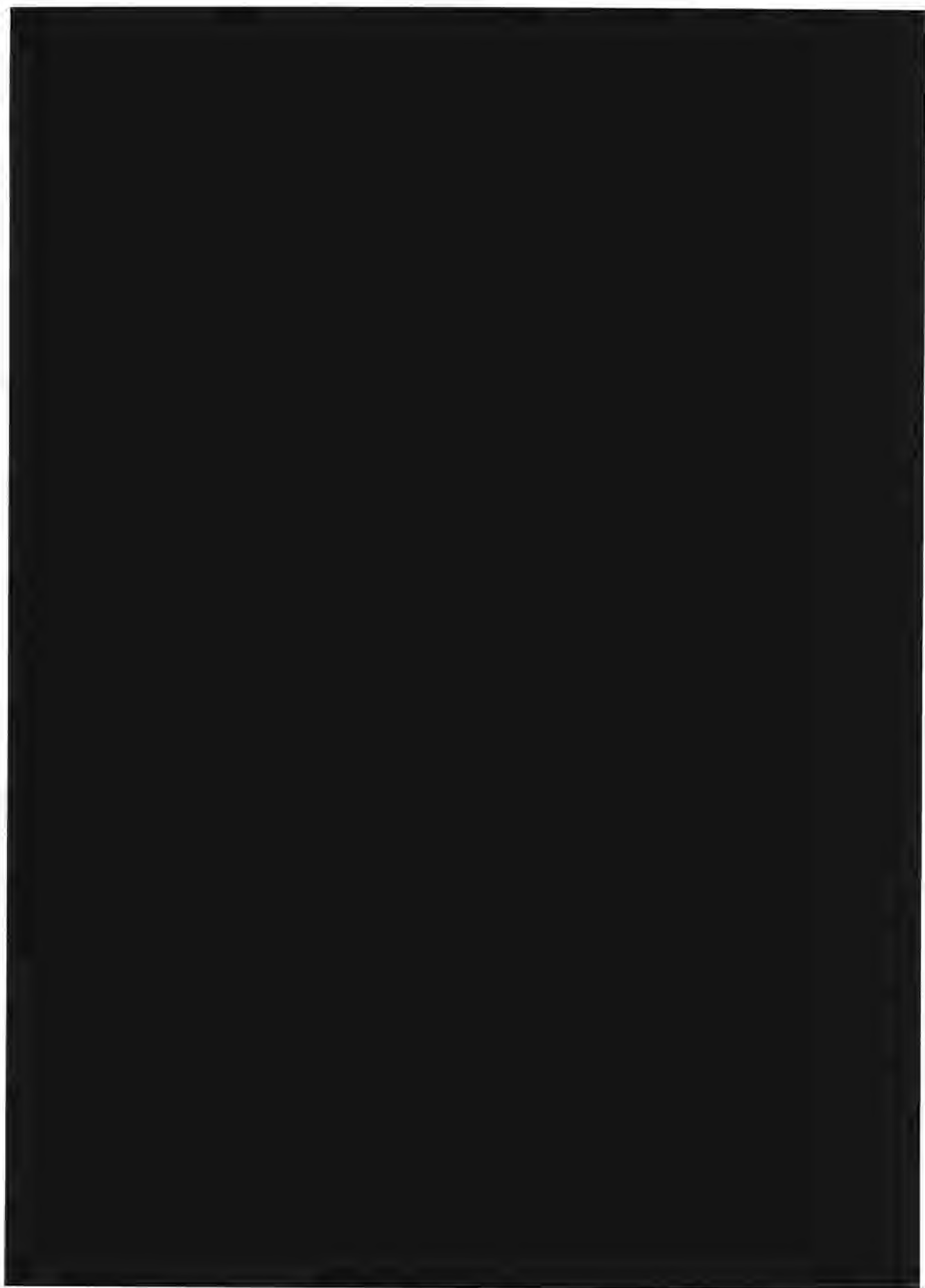
One of the key areas for action identified in the Department of Health (2000) report was the need to improve the quality of care for older people. This includes ensuring that older people are treated with dignity and respect, and that their views are taken into account when decisions are made about their care. It also includes ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources they need to live well.

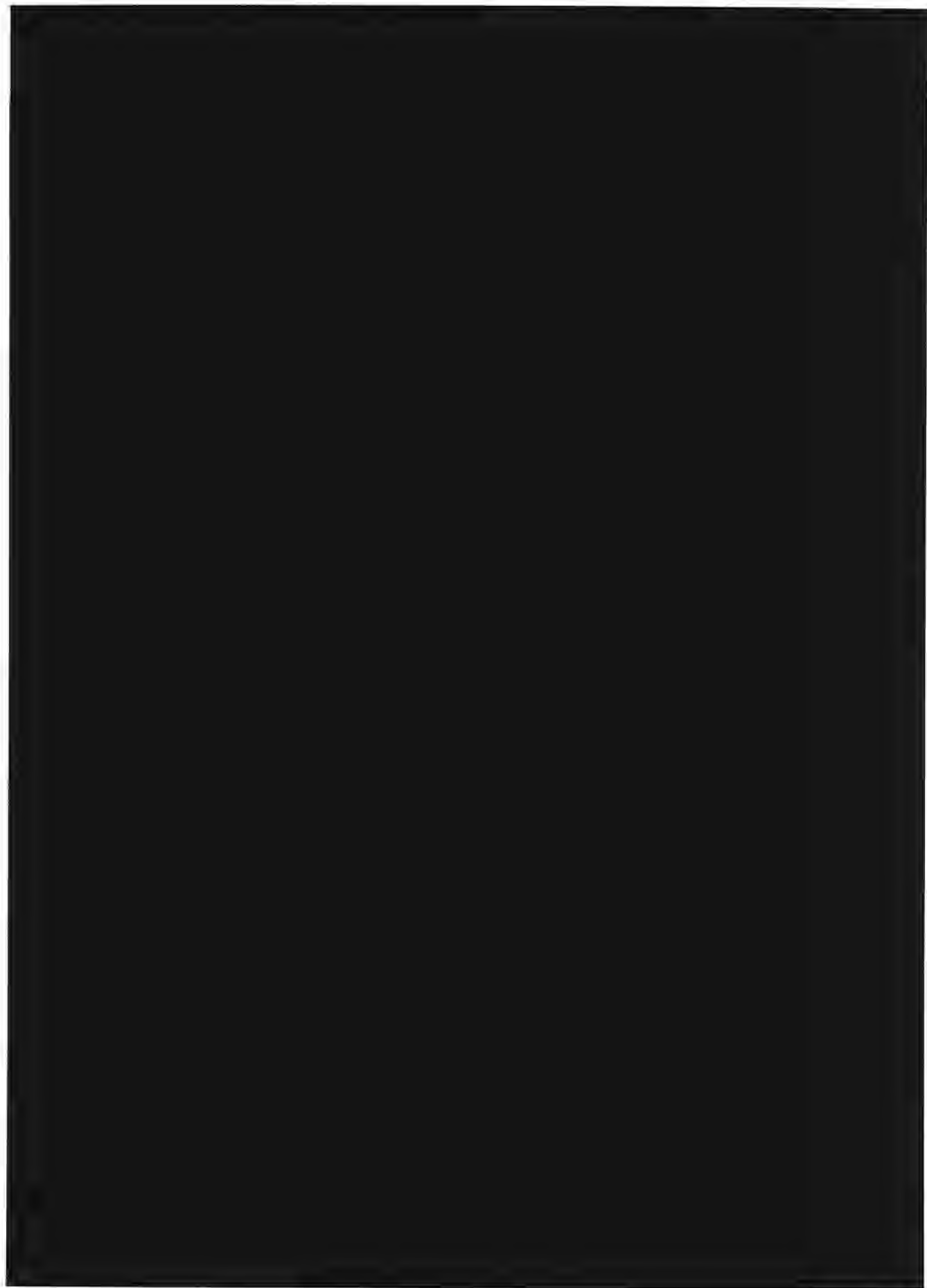
One of the ways in which the quality of care for older people can be improved is by ensuring that health care professionals are trained to meet the needs of older people. This includes training in the recognition and management of common conditions in older people, and in the use of appropriate communication and assessment techniques.

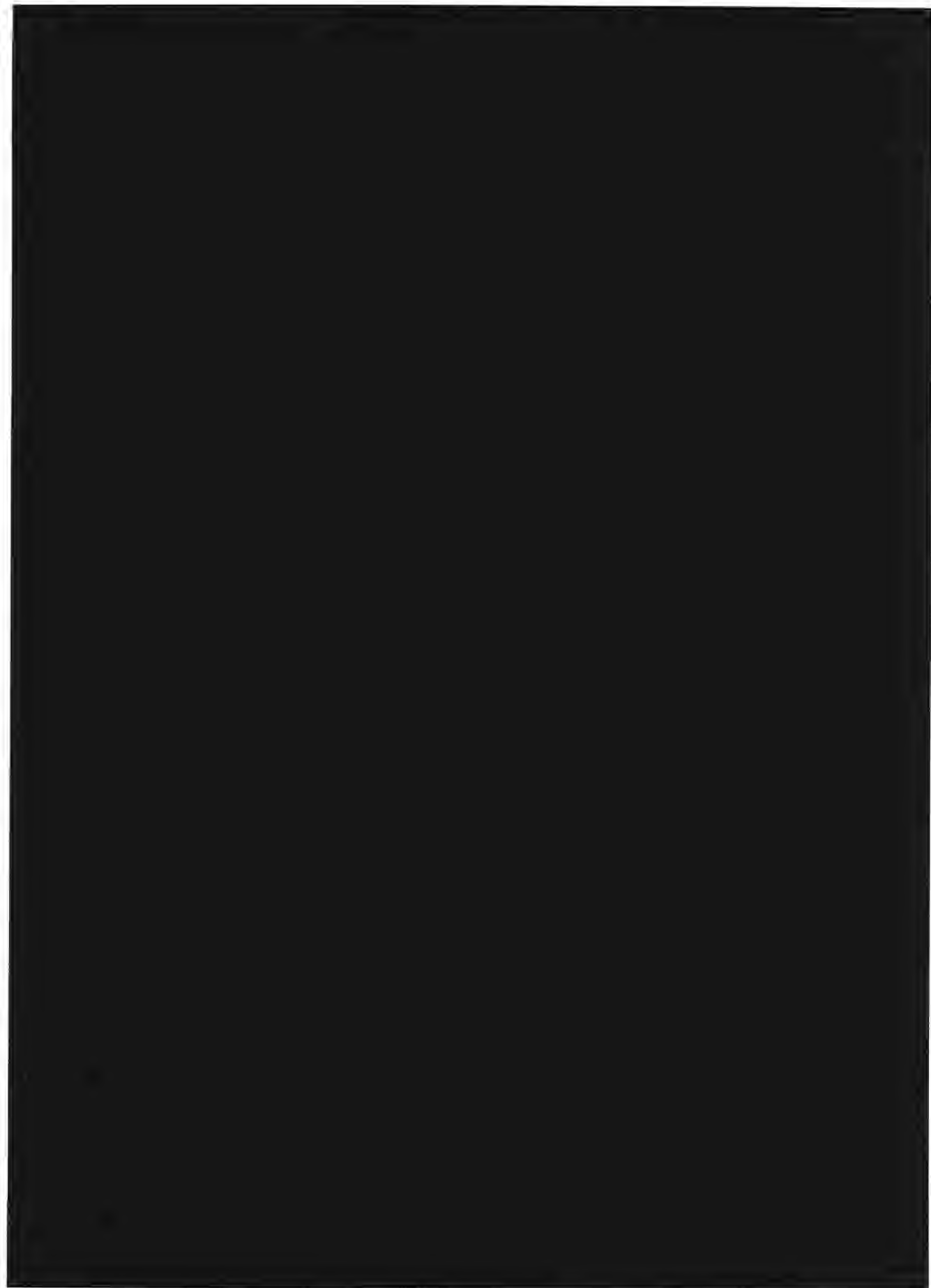
Another way in which the quality of care for older people can be improved is by ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources they need to live well. This includes ensuring that older people have access to housing, food, and other basic needs, and that they have access to social and recreational activities.

One of the ways in which older people can be encouraged to live well is by ensuring that they have access to information and advice. This includes ensuring that older people have access to information about their health and the services available to them, and that they have access to advice and support when they need it.

There are a number of ways in which the quality of care for older people can be improved. By ensuring that health care professionals are trained to meet the needs of older people, by ensuring that older people have access to the services and resources they need to live well, and by ensuring that older people have access to information and advice, we can help to improve the quality of care for older people.









the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are aged 65 and over has increased by 1.5 million (1990–1999) and is projected to increase by a further 1.5 million by 2010 (Office of National Statistics 2000). The number of people aged 65 and over is projected to increase by 2.5 million by 2020 (Office of National Statistics 2000).

There is a growing awareness of the need to develop strategies to meet the needs of the ageing population. The Department of Health (1999) has identified the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly. This paradigm is based on the principle of 'active ageing', which is the process of optimising the opportunities for people to lead healthy, active and productive lives. The Department of Health (1999) has identified a number of key areas for action in order to achieve this paradigm, including the need to develop a 'new paradigm' for the care of the elderly.

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the 1990s, the number of people in the UK who are employed in the public sector has increased by 1.5 million (from 2.5 million in 1980 to 4 million in 1995). The public sector has become a major employer in the UK, and this has implications for the way in which the public sector is managed and the way in which it is funded.

The public sector is a complex and diverse entity, and it is difficult to define it precisely. However, it can be described as the part of the economy that is owned and controlled by the state. It includes a wide range of activities, from the provision of health care and education to the provision of social housing and public transport. The public sector is a major source of employment in the UK, and it is also a major source of revenue for the state.

The public sector has a long history in the UK, and it has played a major role in the development of the country. In the 19th century, the public sector was responsible for the provision of basic services, such as the provision of water and sewerage. In the 20th century, the public sector became a major employer and a major source of revenue for the state. The public sector has also played a major role in the development of the welfare state.

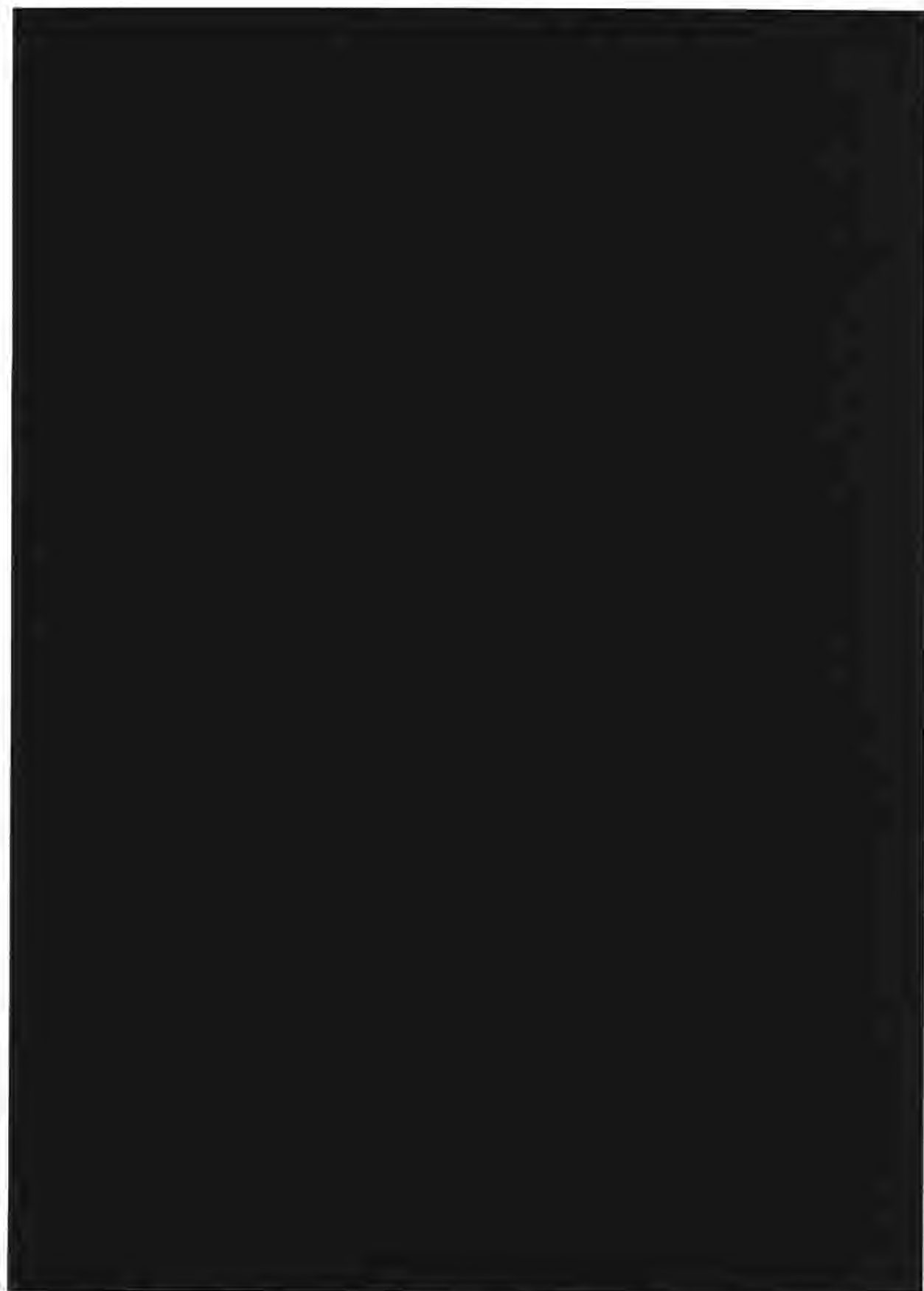
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1. The first part of the document discusses the importance of maintaining accurate records of all transactions and activities. It emphasizes that proper record-keeping is essential for transparency and accountability, particularly in financial matters. The text outlines various methods for organizing and storing data, including digital databases and physical filing systems. It also mentions the need for regular audits and reviews to ensure the integrity of the information.

2. The second part of the document focuses on the role of communication in achieving organizational goals. It highlights the importance of clear and concise communication, both internally and externally. The text provides guidelines for effective communication, such as using appropriate language, being open to feedback, and ensuring that all team members are informed and aligned. It also discusses the benefits of regular communication, such as improved collaboration and faster decision-making.

3. The third part of the document addresses the challenges of managing a large and diverse team. It acknowledges that managing a large team can be a complex task, requiring a combination of leadership skills, organizational skills, and communication skills. The text offers several strategies for managing a large team, including delegating responsibilities, providing clear instructions, and fostering a positive team culture. It also emphasizes the importance of monitoring team performance and providing constructive feedback.

4. The fourth part of the document discusses the importance of innovation and creativity in driving organizational growth. It argues that innovation is a key driver of success in a competitive market, and that organizations must foster a culture of innovation to stay ahead of the competition. The text provides several ways to encourage innovation, such as encouraging employees to think outside the box, providing resources for innovation, and rewarding innovative ideas. It also discusses the importance of protecting intellectual property and managing risk.

5. The fifth part of the document discusses the importance of sustainability and social responsibility in business. It argues that businesses have a responsibility to their stakeholders, including the environment, society, and the future generations. The text provides several ways to promote sustainability and social responsibility, such as reducing carbon footprint, supporting social causes, and ensuring fair labor practices. It also discusses the benefits of sustainability and social responsibility, such as improved brand reputation and increased customer loyalty.









[The page contains a large, dense block of text that is completely illegible due to extreme blurring. The text appears to be a continuous paragraph or a list of items, but no specific details can be discerned.]











[REDACTED]

Subject: (Lebowski-tech) a code review (5557508) Add a dashboard for in-car testing. The intended audience

Hello [REDACTED]

I'd like you to do a code review. Please execute

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

to review the following code:

[REDACTED]

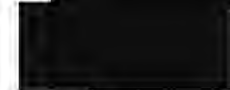
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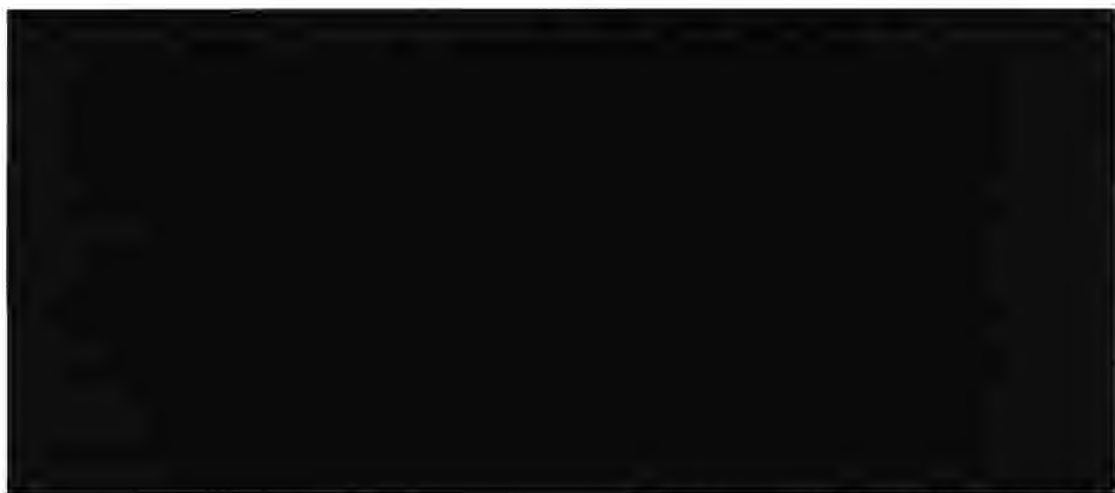
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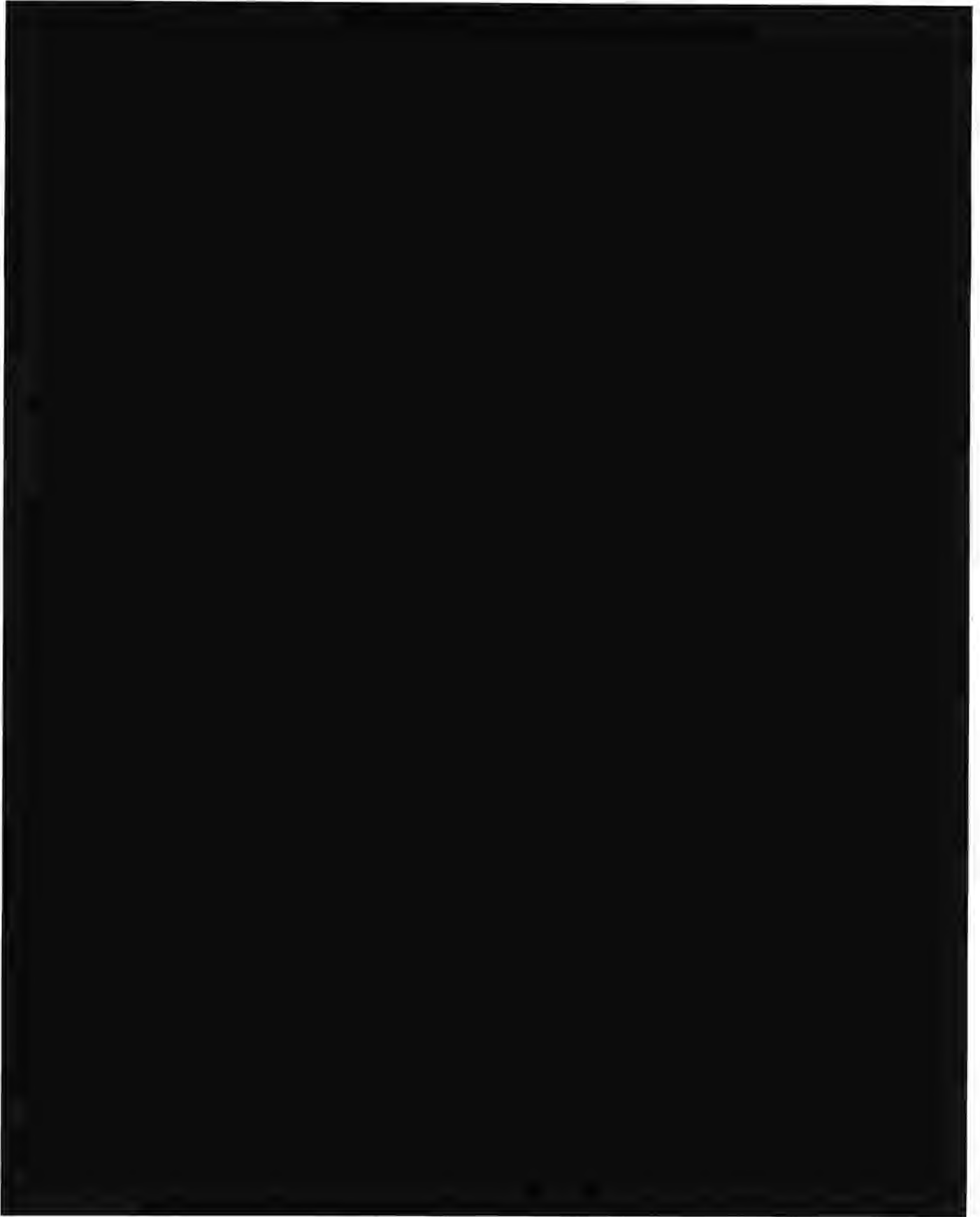
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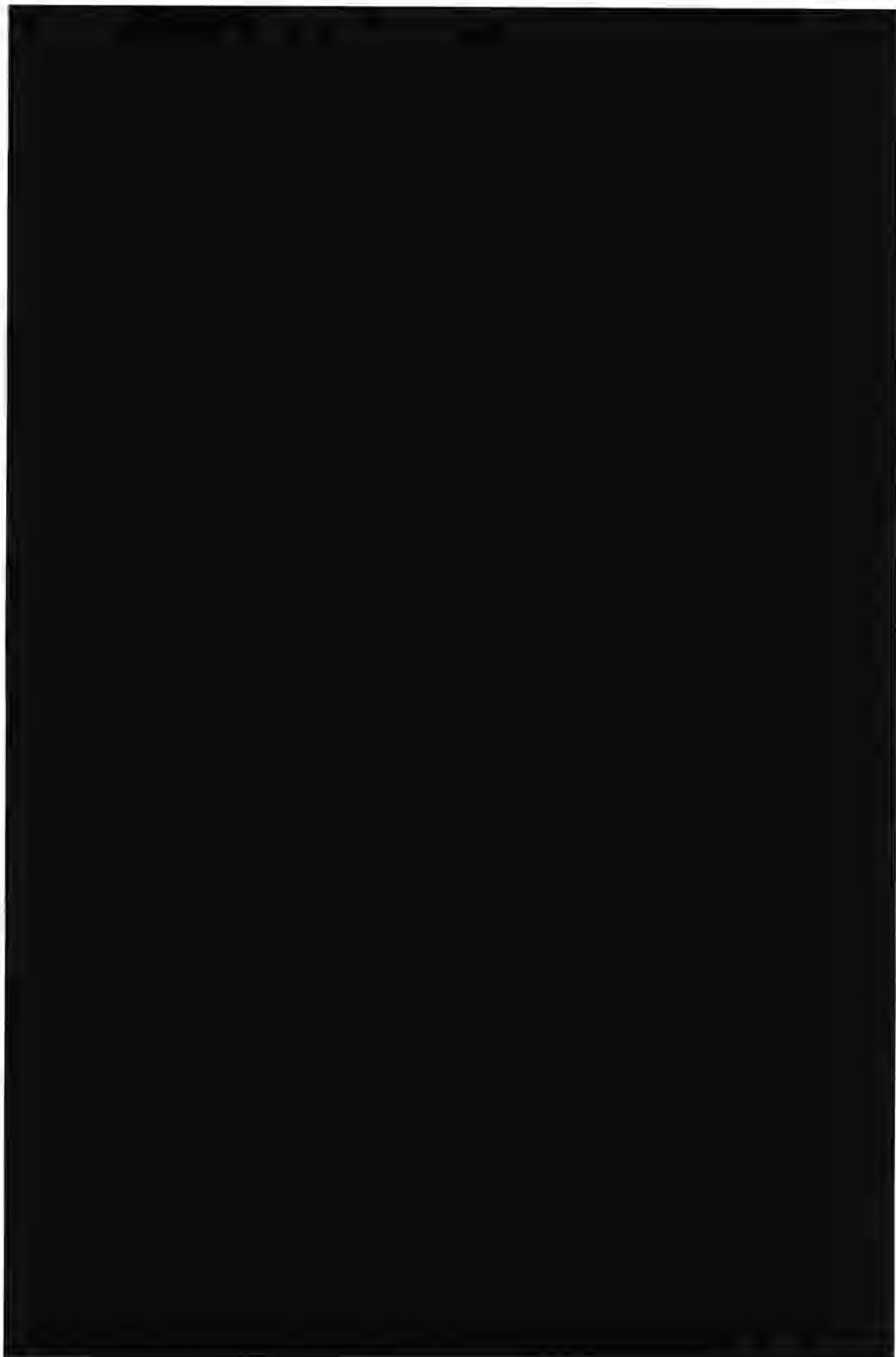
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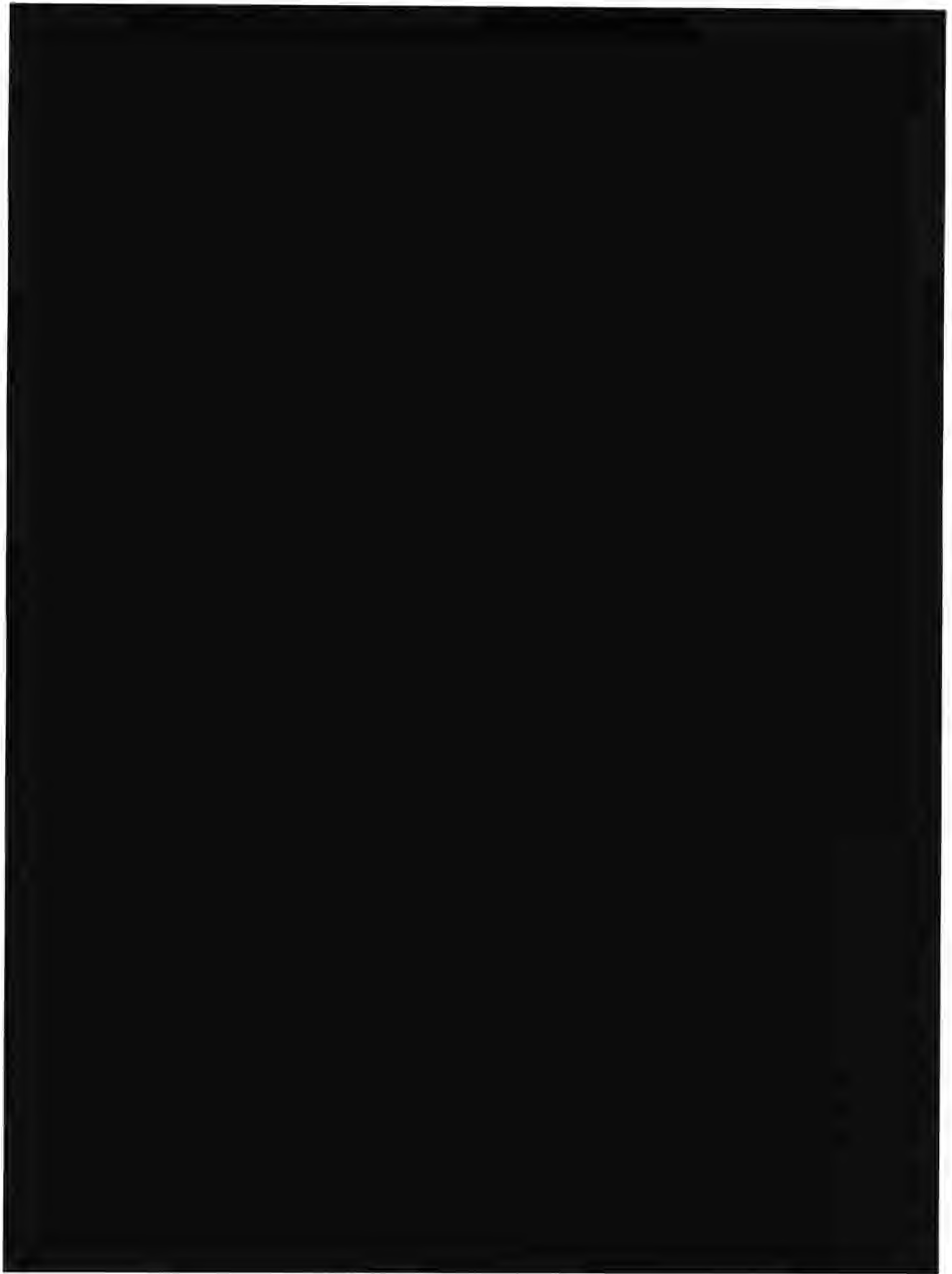
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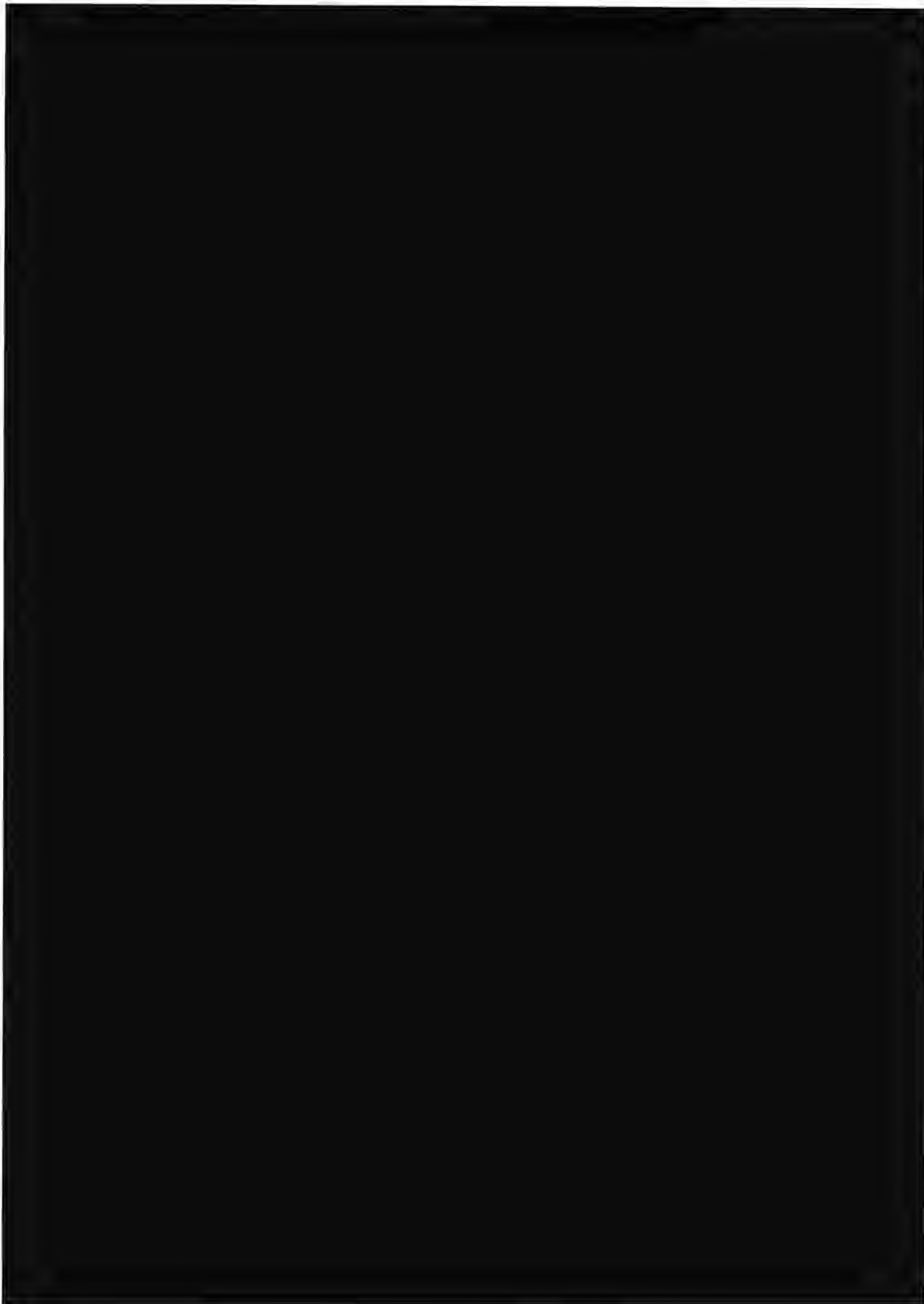


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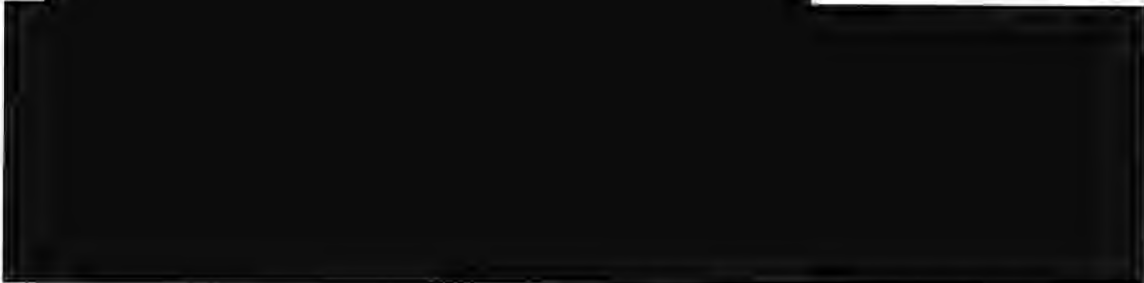
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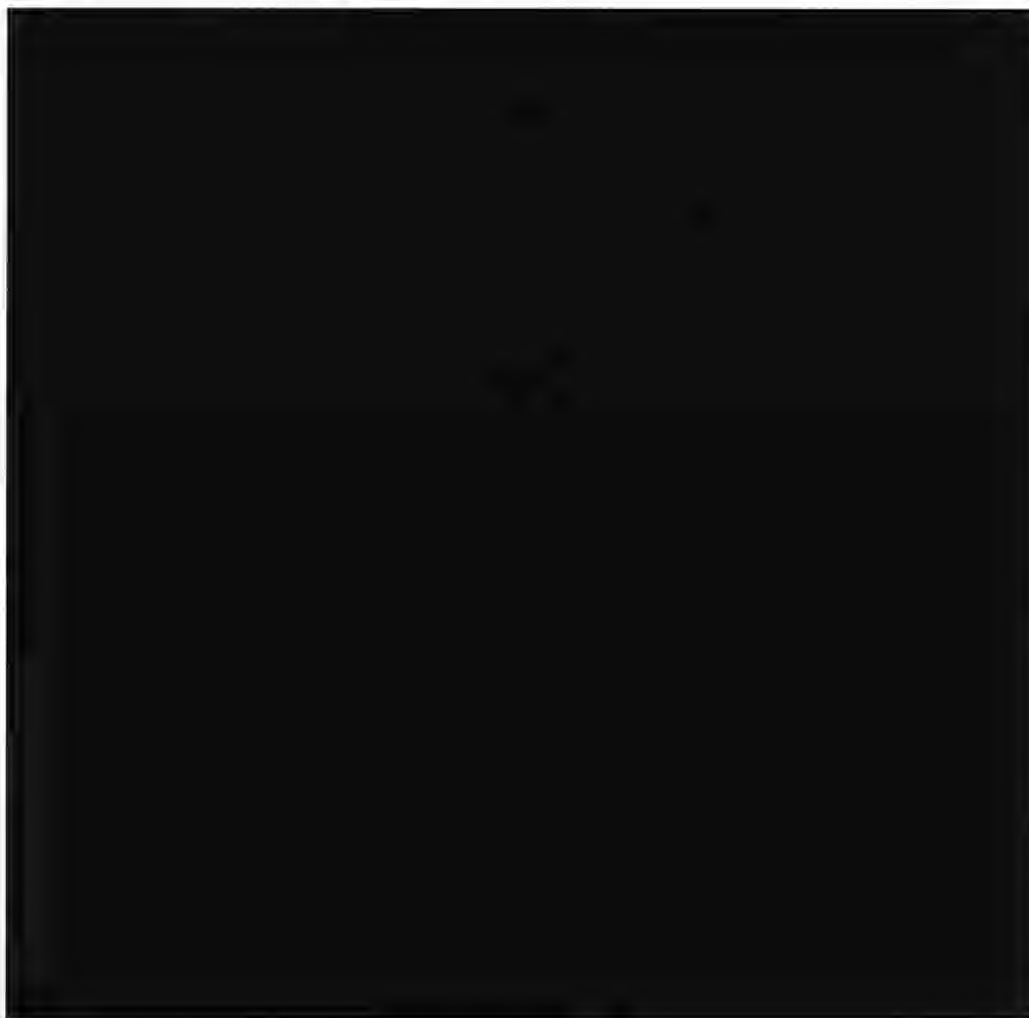
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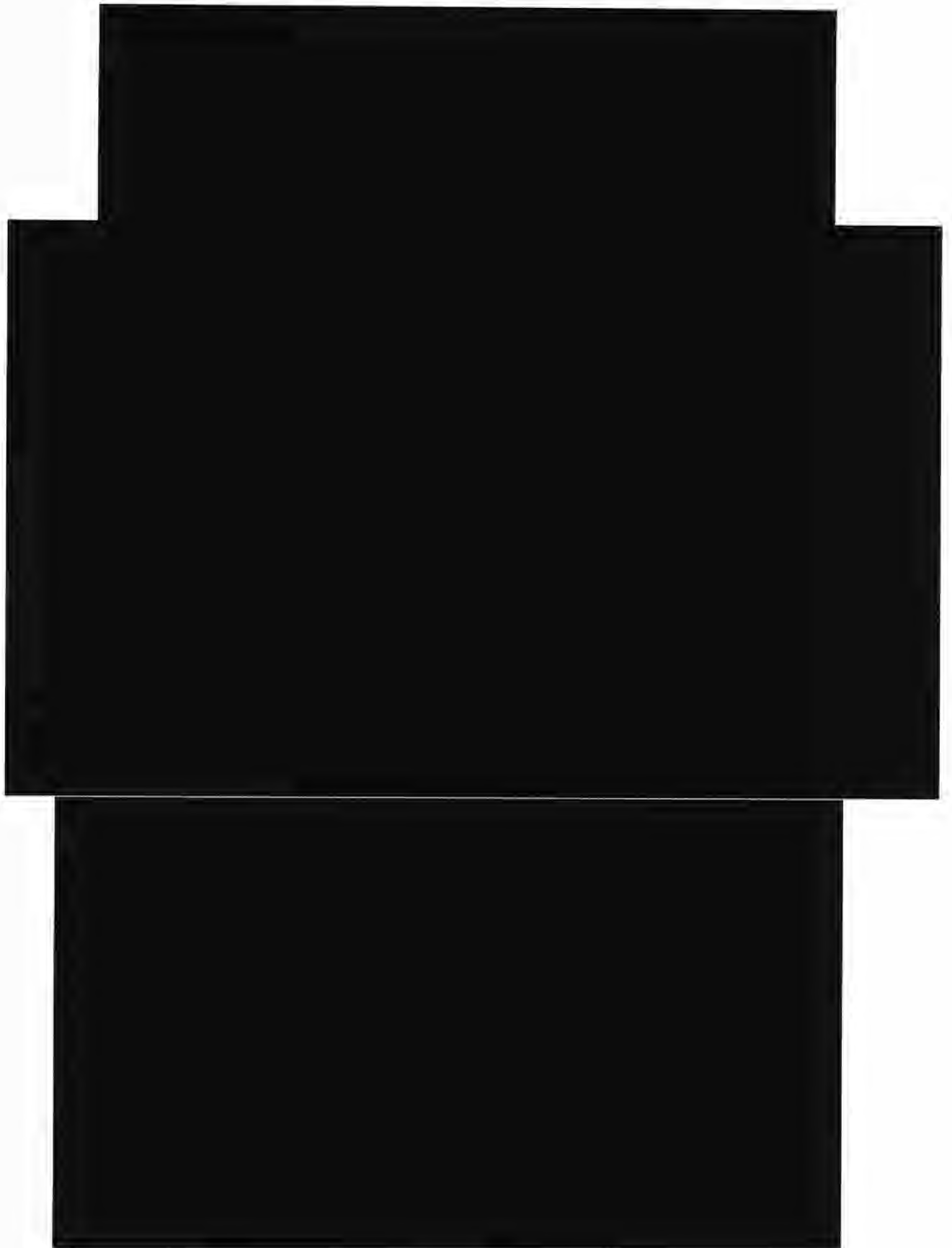
exhaustive:

- to provide geolocation of Wi-Fi enabled users
- to determine market penetration of Wi-Fi
- to determine where Wi-Fi access is lacking
- to observe typical Wi-Fi usage snapshots



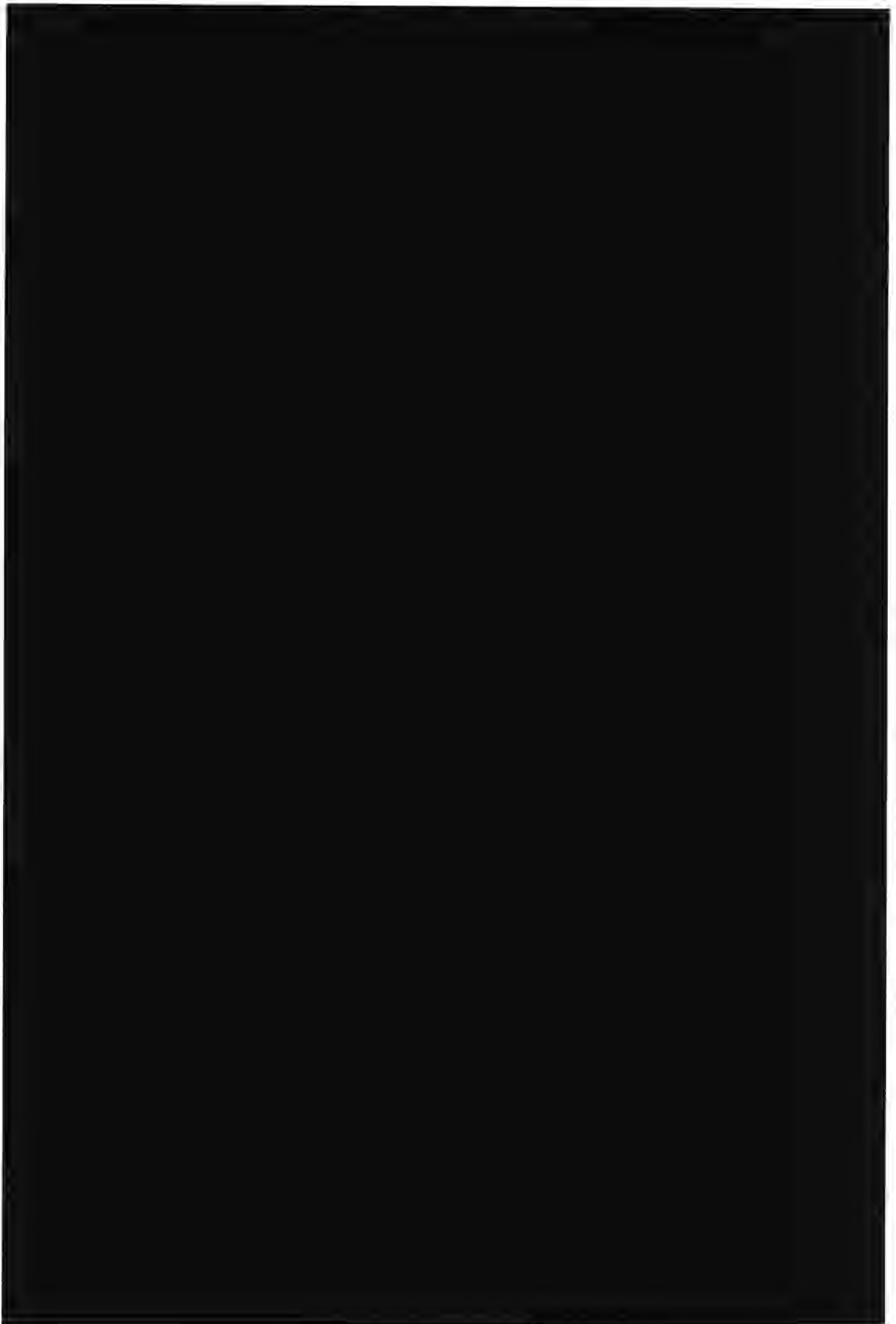
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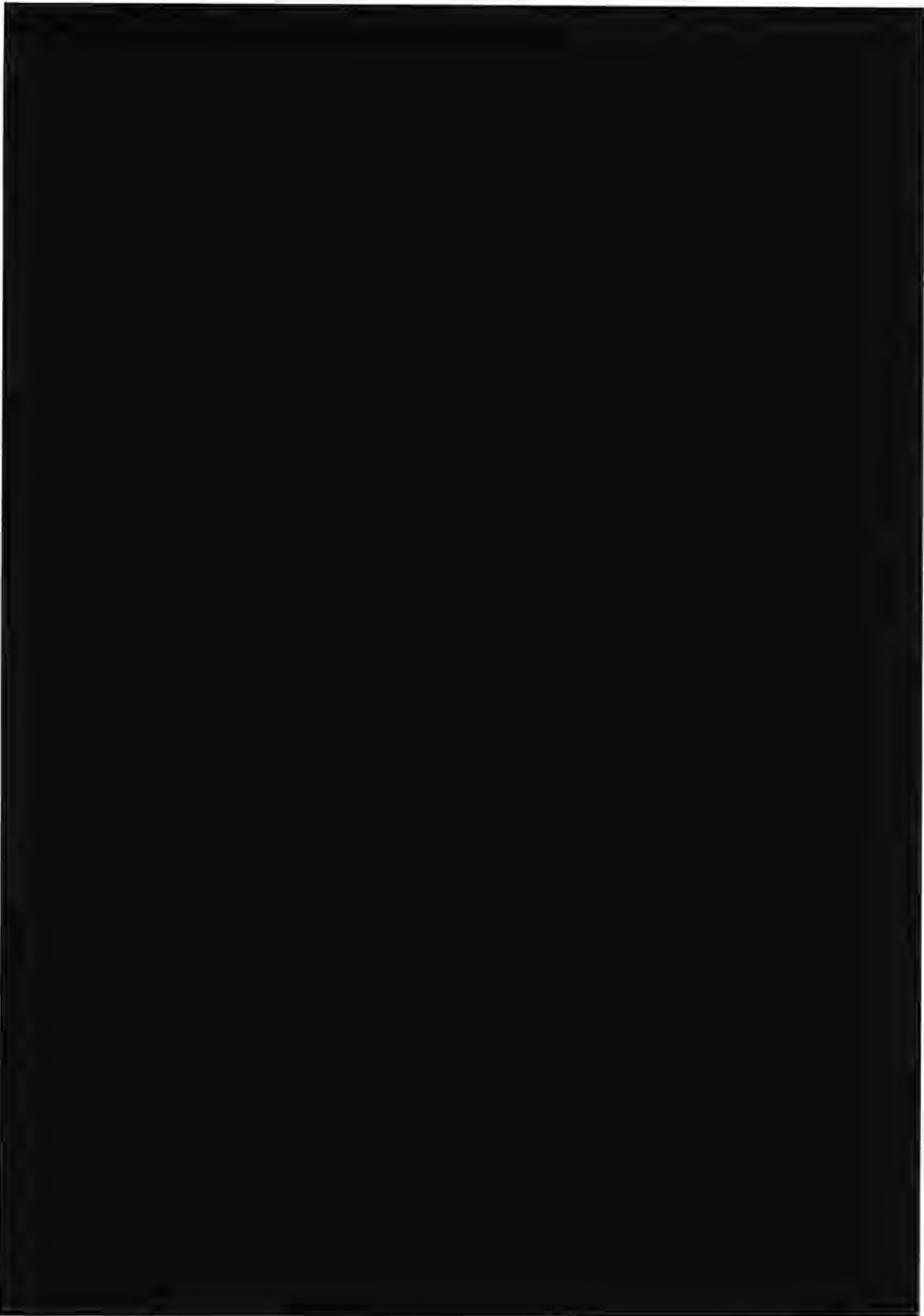












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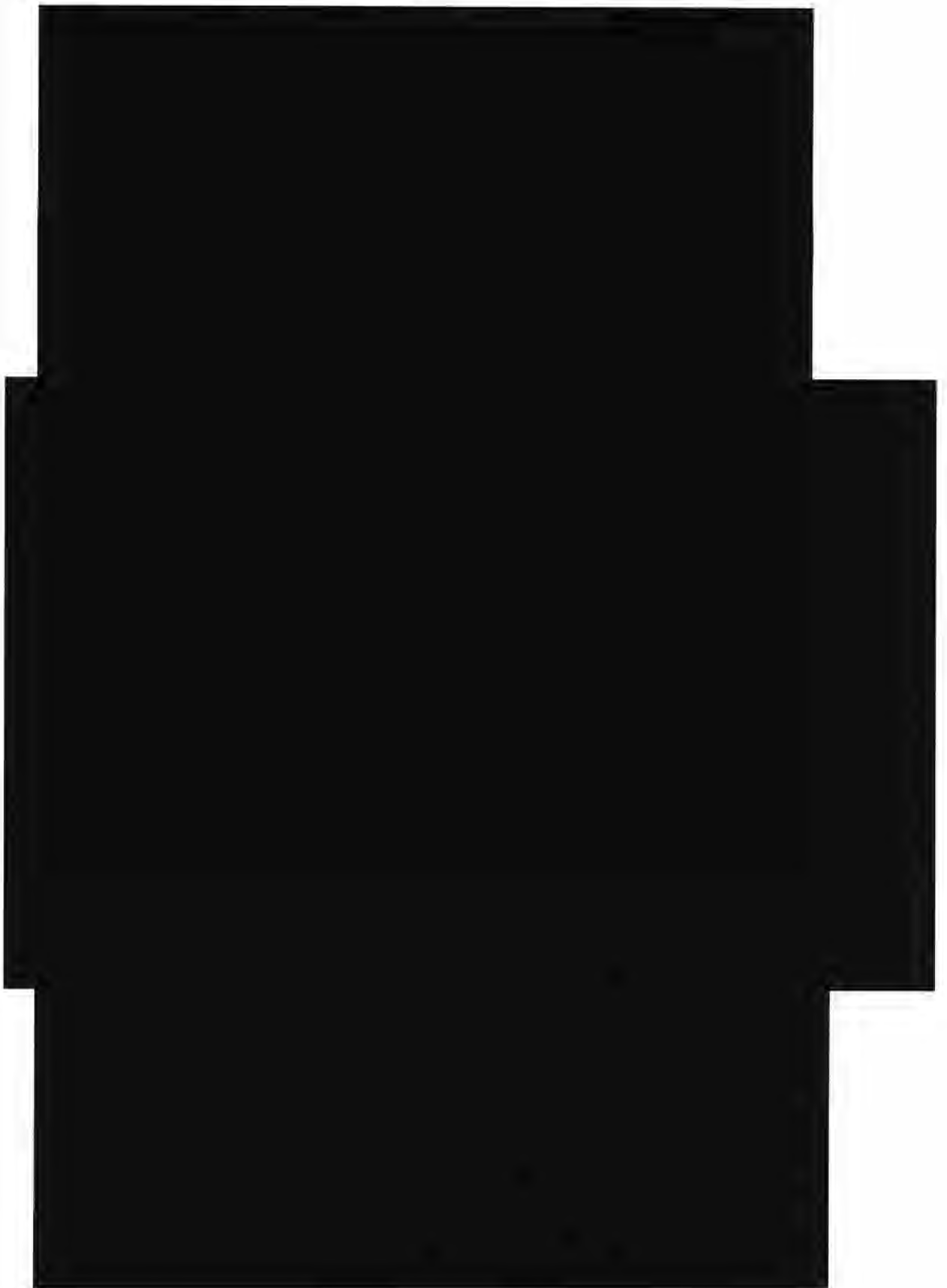
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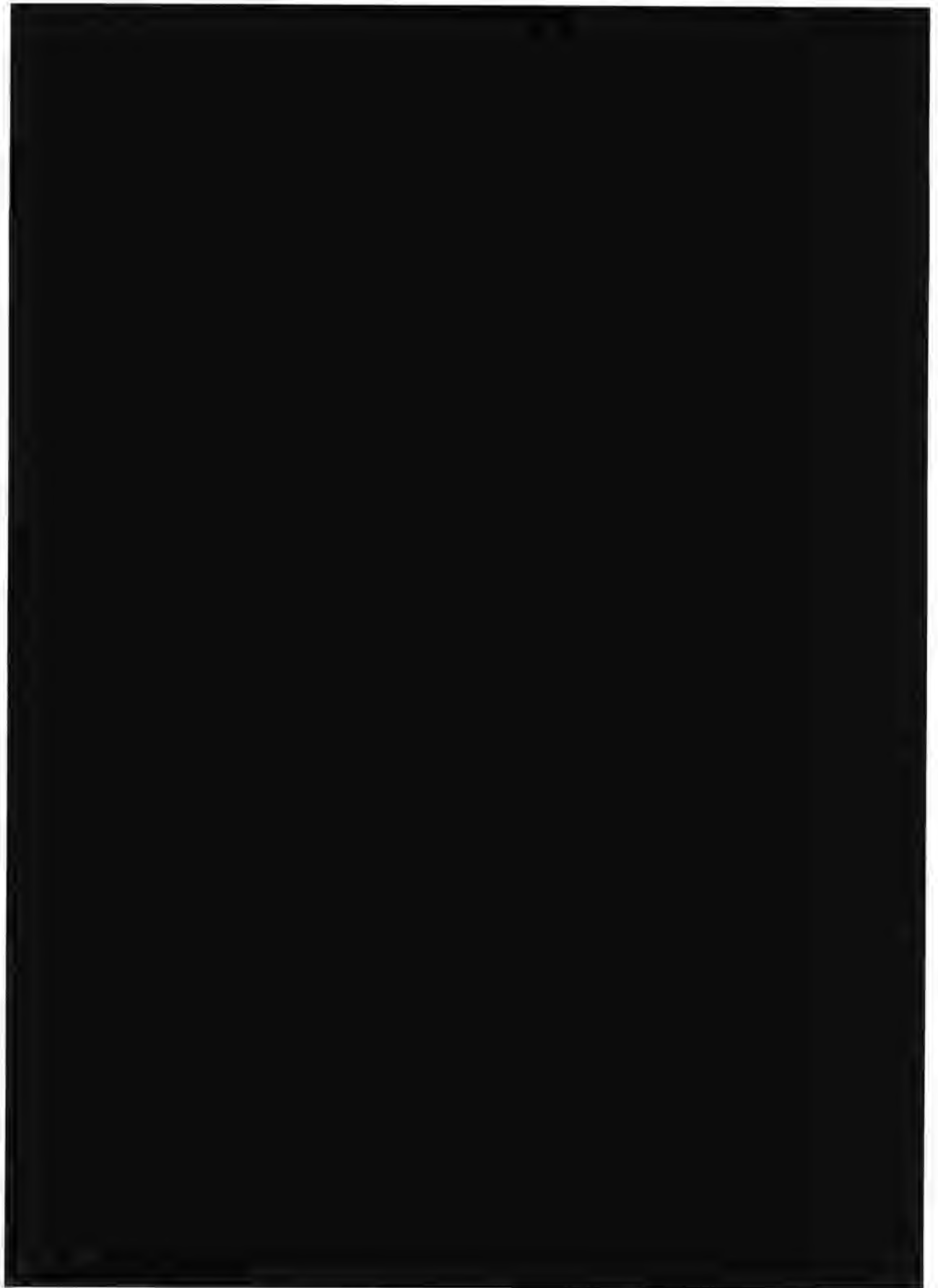


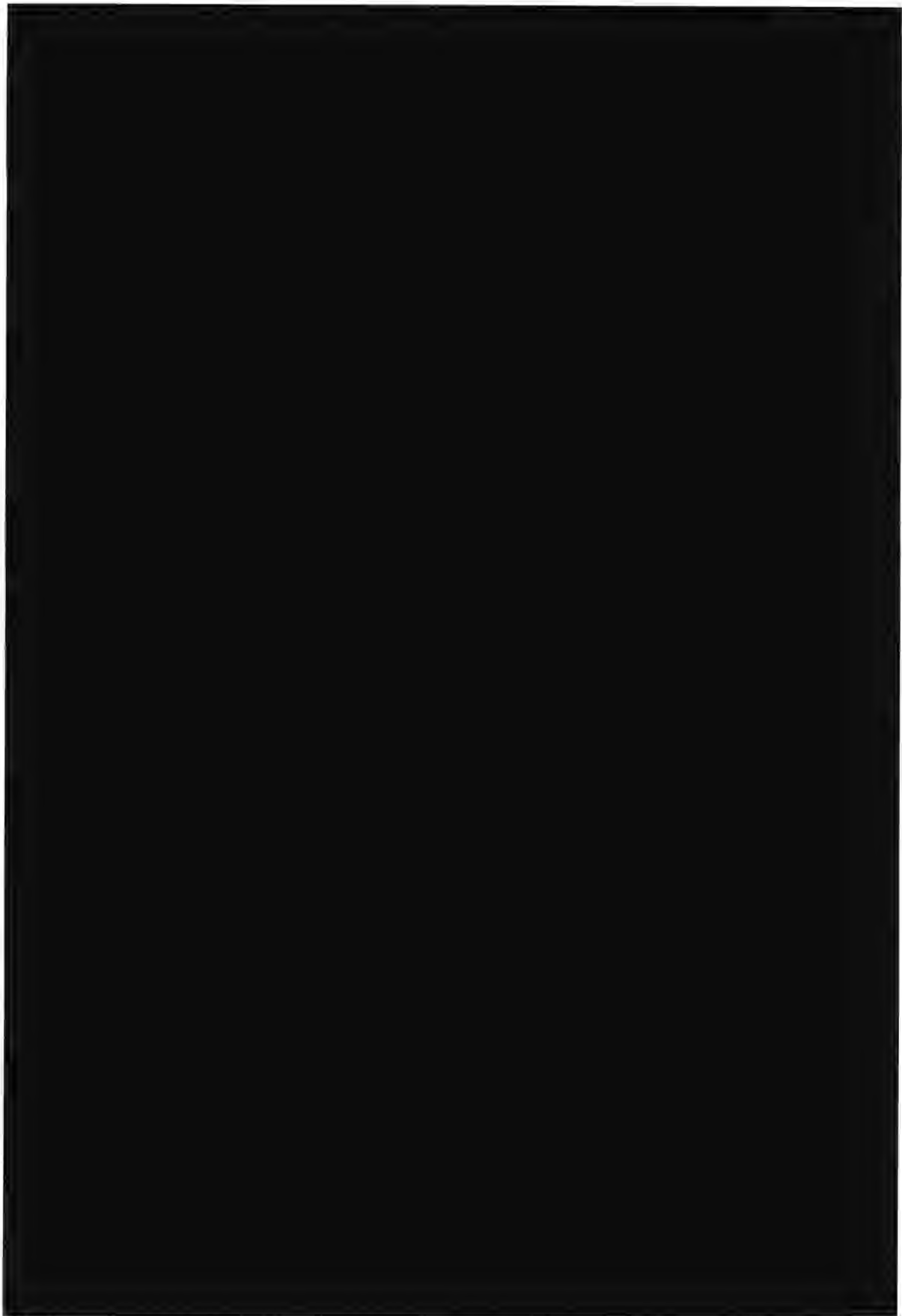


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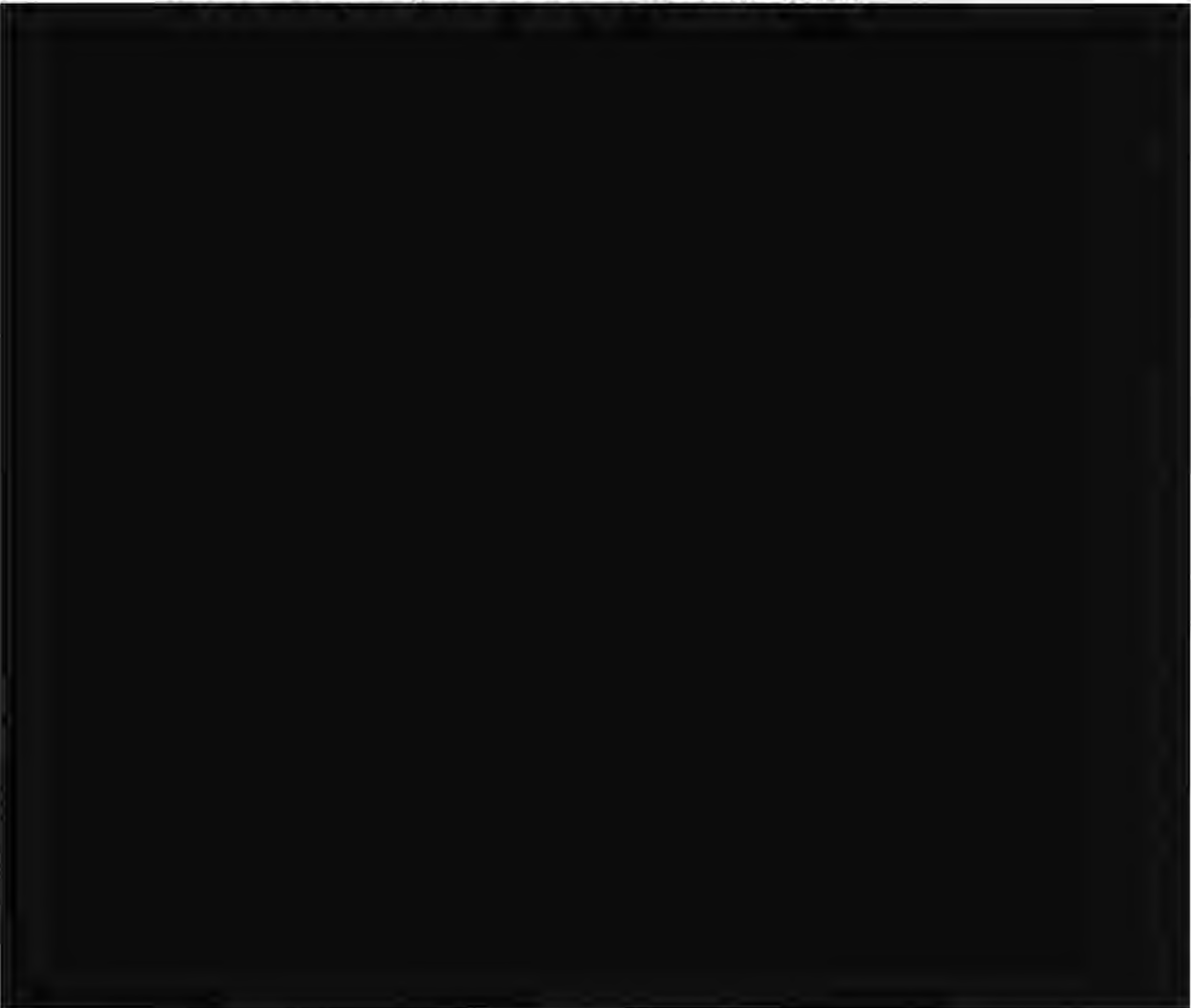
Privacy Considerations

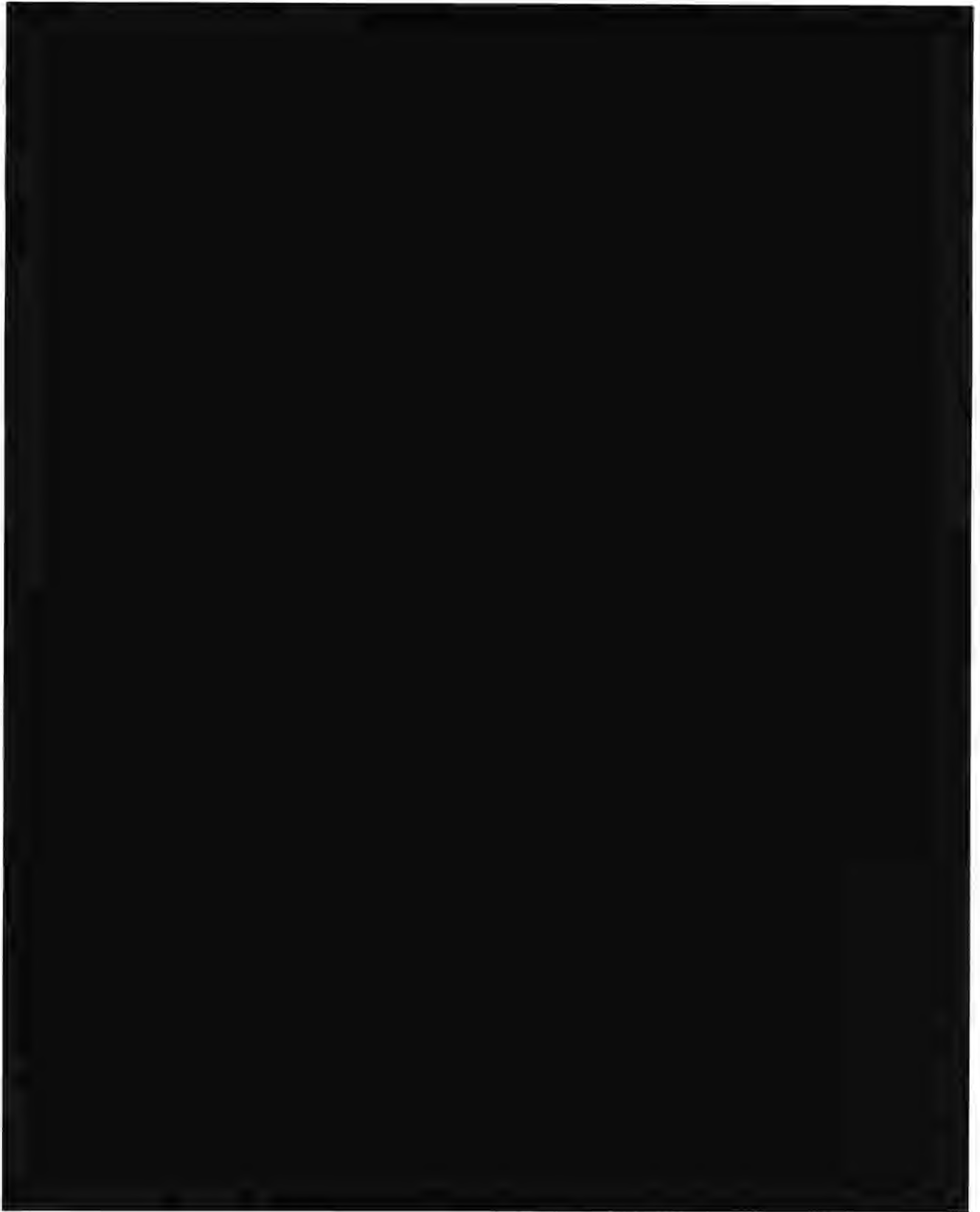
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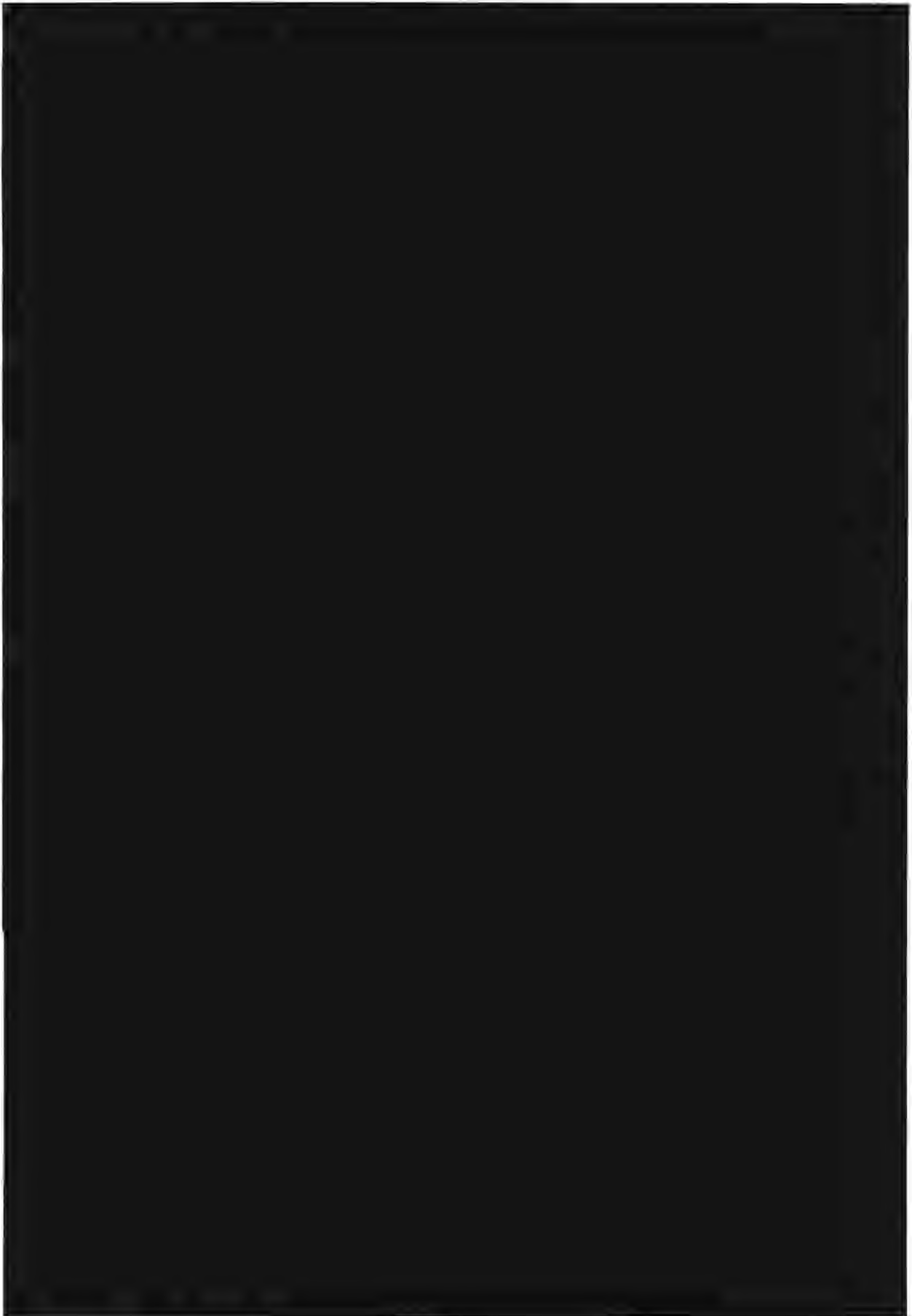
The gathering of Wi-Fi data has a number of superficial privacy implications. A typical concern might be that we are logging user traffic along with sufficient data to precisely triangulate their position at a given time, along with information about what they were doing. In reality this information is of little use, since the cityblock vehicle is not in proximity to any given user for an extended period of time.

None of the data gathered by GStumbler will be presented to end users of our services in raw form.

TODO: discuss privacy considerations with Product Counsel

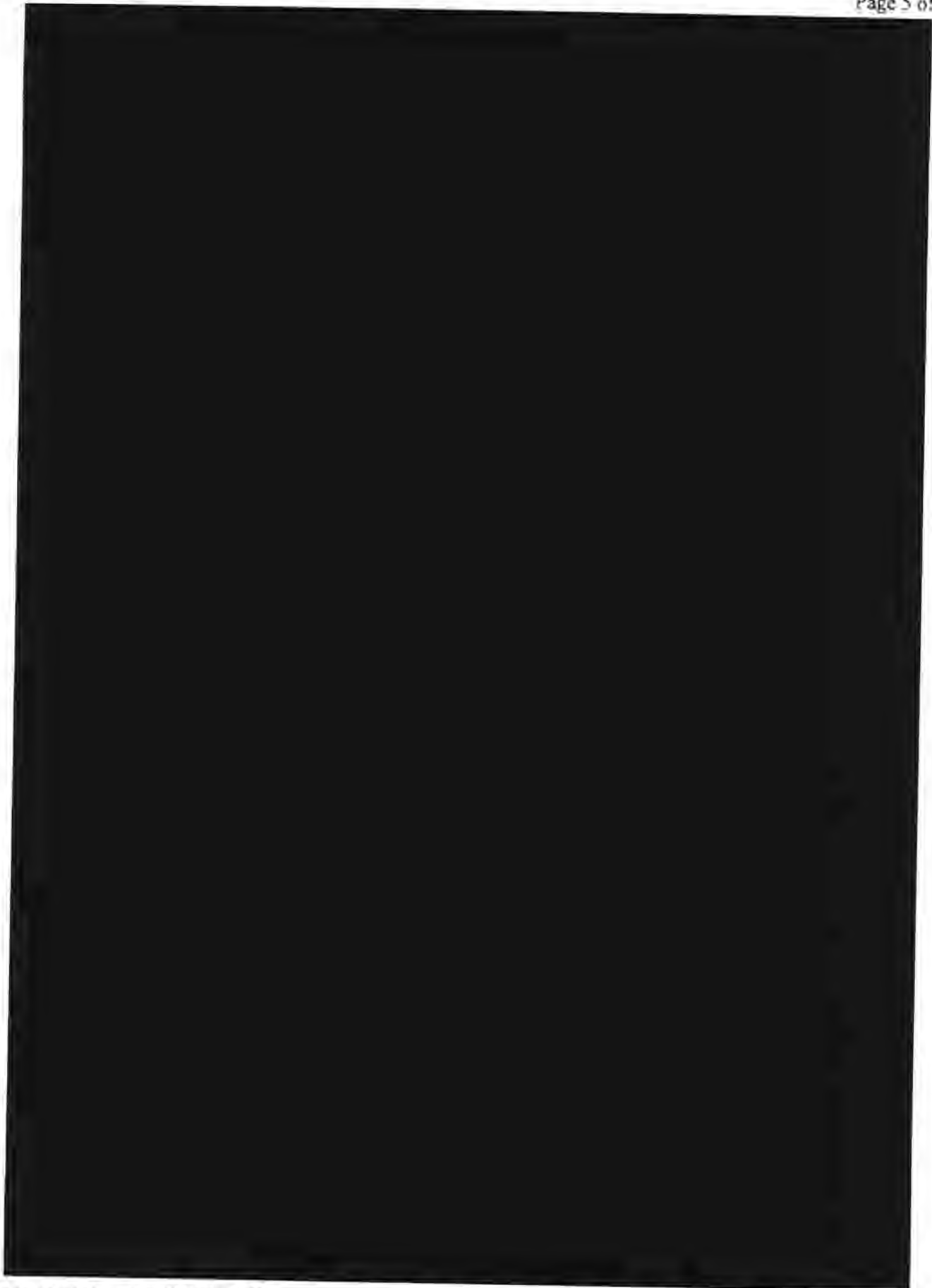














Privacy Considerations

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TODO: discuss privacy considerations with [Poulton Kimmel](#).












```
12: #include "base/commandlineflags.h"
```






```
128: int main(int argc, char** argv) {  
129:     InitGoogle(argv[0], &argc, &argv, true);
```












```
14: DEFINE_bool(discard_encrypted_body, true,  
15:             "Discard bodies of encrpyted 802.11 frames");  
16: DEFINE_bool(discard_control_frame, false,  
17:             "Discard 802.11 control frames");  
18: DEFINE_bool(discard_data_frame, false,  
19:             "Discard all 802.11 data frames");  
20: DEFINE_bool(discard_management_frame, false,  
21:             "Discard all 802.11 management frames");
```





```
121: // Discard data we don't care about
122: bool TruncateParserImpl::Parse(Dot11Frame *f) {
123:     if (FLAGS_discard_encrypted_body && PacketUtil::IsEncrypted(f)) {
124:         // Discard just the body of encrypted frames
125:         f->clear_body();
126:     }
```



```
128:     switch (PacketUtil::Type(f)) {
129:     case Dot11FrameBody::CONTROL:
130:         if (FLAGS_discard_control_frame)
131:             f->set_discard(true);
132:         break;
133:     case Dot11FrameBody::DATA:
134:         if (FLAGS_discard_data_frame)
135:             f->set_discard(true);
136:         break;
137:     case Dot11FrameBody::MANAGEMENT:
138:         if (FLAGS_discard_management_frame)
139:             f->set_discard(true);
140:         break;
141:     default:
142:         break;
143:     }
```

